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CONTINUATION

OF THE

ANNUAL

Meteorological Register,

KEPT AT

MANSFIELD WOODHOUSE,

FROM THE YEAR

1795.

TO THE END OF THE YEAR

1796.

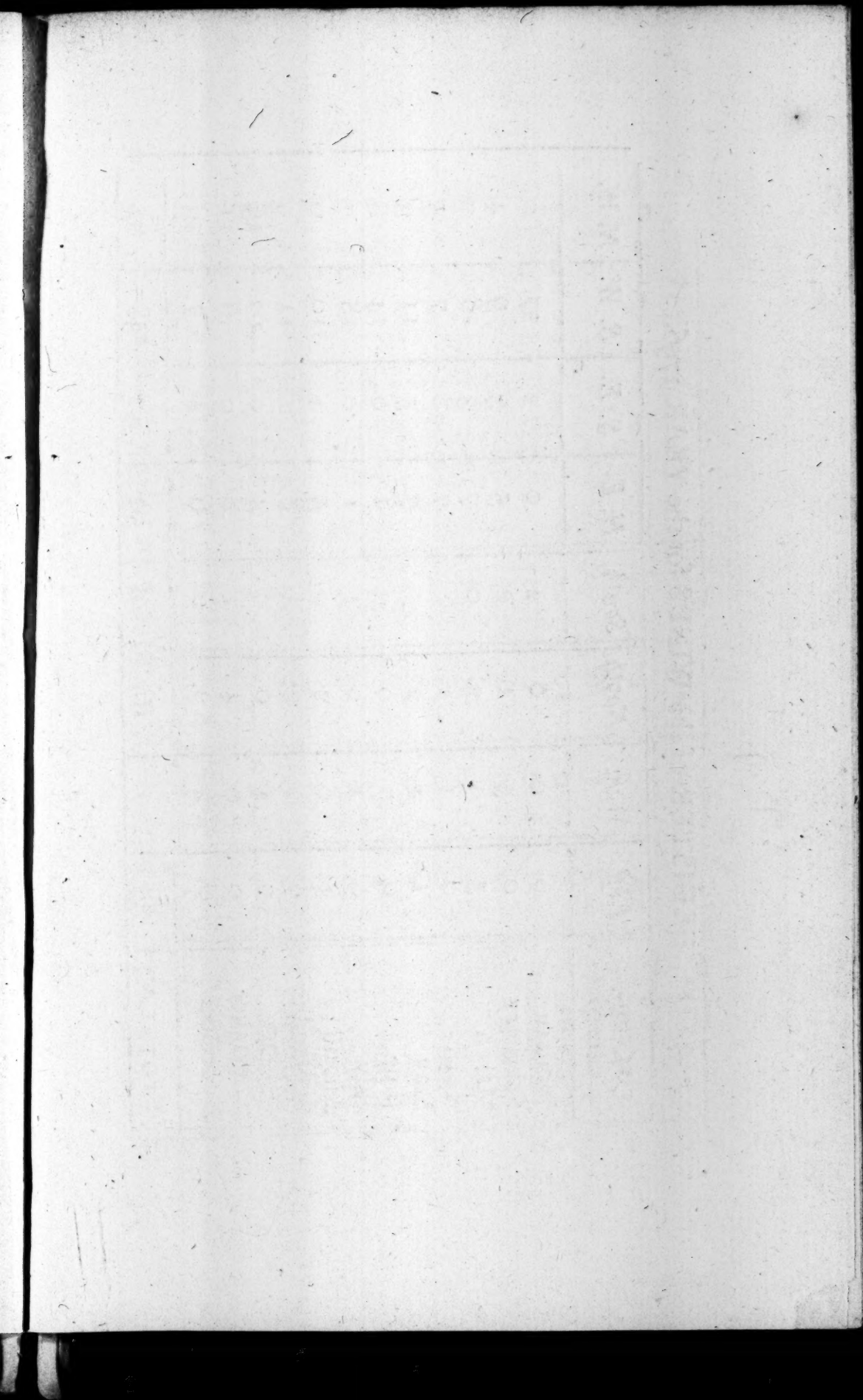
By H. R.

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NOTTINGHAM.

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REGISTER of the WINDS for the YEAR 1796.

<i>Months.</i>	<i>East.</i>	<i>West.</i>	<i>North.</i>	<i>South.</i>	<i>N. E.</i>	<i>S. E.</i>	<i>S. W.</i>	<i>N. W.</i>
January	0	0	0	2	0	2	27	0
February	0	5	1	2	5	3	9	4
March	3	1	2	0	7	3	8	7
April	0	1	1	1	7	8	7	5
May	1	1	2	1	7	5	11	3
June	0	7	0	0	1	0	14	8
July	0	4	0	1	1	0	18	7
August	1	0	2	0	5	4	10	9
September	0	2	2	1	8	1	11	5
October	0	4	0	0	4	0	10	13
November	0	0	4	1	8	0	6	11
December	0	2	2	0	6	4	7	10
TOTAL.	5	27	16	9	59	30	138	82

REGISTER of the WEATHER for the YEAR 1796.

<i>Months.</i>	<i>Frost.</i>	<i>Snow.</i>	<i>Rain.</i>	<i>Fair.</i>	<i>Mild or Hot.</i>	<i>Thunder.</i>
January	2	0	13	18	11	2
February	6	1	8	20	7	0
March	13	4	2	25	8	0
April	1	0	9	21	16	1
May	2	0	19	12	0	2
June	0	0	10	20	0	1
July	0	0	28	3	0	3
August	0	0	7	24	0	1
September	2	0	7	23	0	0
October	5	0	10	21	0	0
November	3	1	9	20	0	0
December	17	1	7	23	1	0
TOTAL.	51	7	129	230	43	10

The Greatest RISE and FALL of the BAROMETER in the YEAR 1796.

<i>Months</i>	<i>Days of the Mon.</i>	<i>Rise.</i>	<i>Days of the Mon.</i>	<i>Fall.</i>
January	17	29,9	27	28,7
February	25	30,1	6	28,7
March	22	30,1	30	29,3
April	26	30,1	30	28,9
May	17	29,9	30	28,5
June	30	30,	3	29,3
July	1	29,9	6	29,1
August	16	30,1	1	29,4
September	30	30,1	20	29,3
October	26	30,4	7	28,9
November	26	30,1	17	28,9
December	10	30,2	19	29,

The Greatest RISE and FALL of Fahrenheit's THERMOMETER in the YEAR 1796.

<i>Months.</i>	<i>Days of the Mon.</i>	<i>Rise.</i>	<i>Days of the Mon.</i>	<i>Fall.</i>
January	14	54	30	32
February	19	52	13	33
March	17	55	5	32
April	28	62	9	44
May	25	68	3	45
June	26	75	21	53
July	14	68	27	57
August	22	74	31	54
September	15	68	30	51
October	5	56	25	37
November	3	54	30	27
December	30	49	25	16

OBSERVATIONS on the WEATHER.

THE Changes in the Atmosphere of this Island being more frequent than in the Southern, or even the more Northern Latitudes, I have set down in the following Table, the sudden transitions in the Temperature of the Air as they occurred in the Year 1796.

The first Column No. 1. is for the Months, No. 2. the Days of the Month, 3. State of the Thermometer, 4. Change from Cold to Heat, 5. from Heat to Cold, 6. Wind.

So that it will appear that on February 11, the Thermometer was at 35° , Wind at West, and on the 12th the Thermometer was up at 50° , which shews that the Air was 15° warmer than on the 11th, as noted in Column No. 4. Wind S. W. It will be seen that these Changes have happened within 24 hours.

1	2	3	4	5	6
Months	Days.	State of the Therm.	Change fr. Cold to Heat.	Change f. Heat to Cold.	Wind.
Feb.	11	35			West
Feb.	12	50	15		S. W.
Feb.	13	33		17	West
Mar.	9	34			East
Mar.	10	45	11		East
Mar.	11	37		8	East
Mar.	12	44	7		S. E.
Mar.	18	52			North
Mar.	19	40		12	N. E.
Mar.	24	46			West
Mar.	25	34		12	N. W.
Mar.	26	48	14		N. W.
Mar.	27	33		15	N. W.
April	4	62			S. E.
April	5	51		11	S. E.
April	26	49			N. E.
April	27	60	11		S. W.
May	8	45			N. E.
May	9	58	13		S. W.
May	23	51			N. E.
May	24	64	13		East
June	4	54			N. W.
June	5	70	16		N. W.
* June	26	75, 61			S. W.
June	27	62		13	West

* June 26 an extraordinary Variation of 14° from Heat to Cold in eight Hours ; at 10 o'Clock in the Morning the Thermometer was at 75° at 6 in the Evening at 61°.

1	2	3	4	5	6
<i>Months</i>	<i>Days,</i>	<i>State of the Therm.</i>	<i>Change fr. Cold to Heat</i>	<i>Change f. Heat to Cold.</i>	<i>Wind.</i>
Aug.	21	62		13	N. E.
Aug.	22	74	12		N. E.
Oct.	23	51			S. W.
Oct.	24	39		12	N. W.
Nov.	3	54			S. W.
Nov.	4	43		11	N. W.
*Nov.	29	30, 44	14		N. W.
Nov.	30	27		17	N. W.
Dec.	18	33			N. E.
Dec.	19	44	11		N. E.
Dec.	26	21			S. E.
Dec.	27	31	10		S. E.
Dec.	29	35			S. E.
Dec.	30	49	14		S. W.

* An extraordinary Variation of 14° from Cold to Heat in four Hours; at 9 o'Clock the Thermometer was at 30°, at 1, it stood at 44°.

*Excess of Cold in November and December,
1796, when the Thermometer was below
the Freezing Point.*

<i>Days of the Mon.</i>	<i>State of the Thermometer.</i>	<i>Degrees below Freez. Point.</i>	<i>Wind.</i>
Nov. 29	30	2	N. W.
30	27	5	N. W.
Dec. 1	25	7	N. W.
2	25	7	N. W.
3	31	1	S. W.
4	25	7	West.
5	30	2	S. W.
6	28	4	N. W.
8	25	7	N. W.
9	30	2	N. W.
10	31	1	S. W.
21	28	4	S. W.
22	21	11	S. W.
23	26	6	North
24	20	12	N. W.
25	16	16	N. W.
26	21	11	S. E.
27	31	1	S. E.
28	30	2	S. E.

Mr. Van Swinden has observed that the greatest Cold, even that which exceeds 0, of Fahrenheit, if it lasts only a few days, penetrates no deeper than 20 inches even when the Earth is not covered with Snow, and not above 10 inches where Snow lies on the surface; by which we learn the important purposes this covering answers in high Northern Latitudes.*

The Weather in the Summer was cold and wet; the two hottest days were on the 26th of June and the 22d of August, when the Thermometer was only at 75 and 74°; the beginning of the Winter was remarkably mild.

It appears that we have, generally, more Frost and Snow in January, February, and March, than in October, November, and December, which will be seen in the following Table; where I have given the number of days of Frost and Snow in those months for the last 12 Years; commencing with the year 1785, and continued to the end of the year 1796. The 1st column Years, 2d Months, the 3d marked *F.* and *S.* shews the number of days of Frost and Snow in each month, the 4th total number of Days in the three months; then follow the last three months marked as above.

* Kirwan's Edit. of the Temp. of diff. Lat. p. 32.

<i>Yrs.</i>	<i>Mon.</i>	<i>F.</i>	<i>S.</i>	<i>Total.</i>	<i>Mon.</i>	<i>F.</i>	<i>S.</i>	<i>Total.</i>
1785	Jan.	7-	6	51-23	Oct.	3-	2	26- 9
	Feb.	22-	9		Nov	12-	3	
	Mar	22	8		Dec.	11-	4	
1786	Jan.	10-	5	36-16	Oct.	4-	0	23- 5
	Feb.	9-	3		Nov	4-	0	
	Mar.	17-	8		Dec.	15-	5	
1787	Jan.	12-	3	18- 4	Oct.	3-	0	26- 4
	Feb.	3-	0		Nov	14-	0	
	Mar.	3-	1		Dec.	9-	4	
1788	Jan.	9-	1	25-11	Oct.	8-	0	43-13
	Feb.	5-	5		Nov	9-	1	
	Mar.	11-	5		Dec.	26-	12	
1789	Jan.	15-	6	34-19	Oct.	2-	0	12- 0
	Feb	3-	1		Nov	5-	0	
	Mar.	16-	12		Dec.	5-	0	
1790	Jan.	10-	1	23- 1	Oct.	4-	0	19- 4
	Feb.	8-	0		Nov	6-	1	
	Mar.	5-	0		Dec.	9-	3	
1791	Jan.	8-	2	26- 5	Oct.	5-	0	31- 8
	Feb.	10-	3		Nov	5-	0	
	Mar.	8-	0		Dec.	21-	8	
1792	Jan.	11-	2	27-10	Oct.	3-	0	18- 3
	Feb.	8-	4		Nov	5-	0	
	Mar.	8-	4		Dec.	10-	3	

<i>Yrs.</i>	<i>Mon.</i>	<i>F. S.</i>	<i>Total.</i>	<i>Mon.</i>	<i>F. S.</i>	<i>Total.</i>
1793	Jan.	11- 1	29- 4	Oct.	2- 0	15- 0
	Feb.	8- 1		Nov.	5- 0	
	Mar.	10- 2		Dec.	8- 0	
1794	Jan.	19- 2	23- 2	Oct.	5- 0	29- 2
	Feb.	0- 0		Nov.	8- 0	
	Mar.	4- 0		Dec.	16- 2	
1795	Jan.	26-12	46-26	Oct.	1- 0	12- 2
	Feb.	15- 7		Nov.	9- 2	
	Mar.	5- 7		Dec.	2- 0	
1796	Jan.	2- 0	21- 5	Oct.	5- 0	25- 2
	Feb.	6- 1		Nov.	3- 1	
	Mar.	13- 4		Dec.	17- 1	

	<i>F.</i>	<i>S.</i>
Total Frost and Snow in the three first Months — — — — —	359	126
Total in the three last — — — — —	279	52
	80	74

Hence it appears there have been in the last 12 years 80 days more of Frost, and 74 of Snow in January, February, and March, than in October, November, and December ; but, in the first and last Month in every Year, the number of days of Frost and Snow is as follows.

	<i>F.</i>	<i>S.</i>
Dec.	149	42
Jan.	140	41
More in Dec.	9	1

An extraordinary Appearance in the Lower Atmosphere.

ON Sunday the 25th of December about 10 o'clock, A. M. there appeared floating in the atmosphere minute particles of Ice, which in about an hour became condensed and fell in Sleet, covering the surface of the ground with Ice. The cold was intense that morning, the Thermometer stood at 16, sixteen degrees below the freezing point; the above phenomenon was never before seen but in very high latitudes.

It has been long the general opinion that Frost is more salutary in Winter than mild and open weather; but the learned Dr. Heberden, jun. in a paper presented to the Royal Society, mentions a curious fact, that the excess of the mortality in January 1795, above that of 1796, was no less than 1352 persons; a number (says the Doctor) sufficient surely, to awaken the attention of the greatest admirers of a Frosty Winter.

In Edwinstow, a village about six miles from Mansfield in a remarkable healthy and dry situation on Sherwood Forest, a contagious disorder broke out during the very hard Frost in
December

December last, which proved to be a Scarlet Fever ; it carried off several children, and but very few houses of the poor people escaped the contagion. This is another proof that Frosty weather is not so salubrious as has been imagined ; but a further investigation must be left to the learned Faculty.

FINIS.

